



YONKERS PUBLIC SCHOOLS

**GLOBAL HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY
REVIEW PACKET**

RENAISSANCE/ REFORMATION

SECTION OVERVIEW

From the 1300s through the 1700s, Europe underwent many changes. An increase in the importance of trade brought Europe not only an economy based on money but also a new middle class. The Renaissance brought new philosophies that emphasized the world and the individual. In art and literature, new styles and ideas emerged. Reformers challenged the power and authority of the Roman Catholic Church in a movement that divided the Church. Throughout this period, feudalism weakened. In England and France, nation-states were forming. In France, the monarchy gained power; in England, the monarch shared power with a representative body.

KEY THEMES AND CONCEPTS

As you review this section, take special note of the following key themes and concepts:

Economics What factors led to the commercial revolution?

Change What were the causes and impacts of the Reformation and Counter-Reformation?

Nationalism How did the governments of France and England differ as they moved toward a stronger sense of nationhood?

KEY PEOPLE AND TERMS

As you review this section, be sure you understand the significance of these key people and terms:

guild	humanism	Ignatius Loyola
apprentice	Michelangelo	common law
capitalism	Leonardo da Vinci	Magna Carta
commercial revolution	95 Theses	Parliament
Renaissance	Protestant Reformation	

THE COMMERCIAL REVOLUTION

With the expansion of trade and the growth of cities between about 1000 and 1300, new ways of doing business arose in Europe. Money became more important, and a new social class emerged.

Towns and the Middle Class

A growing population and an increase in trade led to the growth of towns and cities. Urban centers based on trade gave new power to a rising new class—a middle class of merchants, traders, and artisans. They were called the “middle” class because they ranked between the older feudal classes of nobles and peasants.

Importance of Guilds

Merchants and craftspeople formed guilds. A **guild** was a type of trade association. All of the people who worked in one craft, such as baking or weaving, would join together. Merchant guilds had great power. Typically, guilds did the following to protect the interests of their members:

- Made sure the quality of goods stayed high
- Provided social services for members, such as hospitals and aid to widows and children of members
- Regulated hours of work and prices of goods
- Ensured a supply of new artisans by training young people, called **apprentices**, in their crafts

Rise of Capitalism

As feudalism was declining all over Europe, a new system called capitalism was emerging. **Capitalism** is based on trade and capital, the name for money used for investment. When the demand for a product is great, prices rise, and traders therefore profit. However, traders can lose everything when the demand falls. Early capitalists devised new business methods to create wealth. This and other changes are known as the **commercial revolution**, or business revolution.

New Business Practices

The new middle class gathered together in various types of organizations. Business people were aided by banking and insurance services.

PARTNERSHIPS AND JOINT STOCK COMPANIES Merchants sometimes joined together in partnerships. By pooling their capital, they could finance ventures that no single merchant could have afforded. In a partnership, a small group of merchants pooled their funds to finance a large-scale trading venture. A joint stock company allowed many merchants to pool their funds for business ventures. Joint stock companies invested in trading ventures around the world.

BANKING Banking grew during this period. Individual merchants often did not have the capital they needed for an overseas trading venture. They borrowed from moneylenders, who developed systems of banking.

Bankers also provided bills of exchange. These were needed because it was dangerous to travel over long distances with gold coins. Instead, a merchant deposited money with a banker in his hometown. The banker gave him a bill of exchange. The merchant could exchange this bill for cash in the city where he would be engaging in trade.

INSURANCE Insurance helped reduce business risks. For a small fee, a merchant's shipment was insured. If the merchant's goods were damaged or lost, the insurer paid the merchant most of the value of the shipment.

Social Changes

The commercial revolution reshaped medieval society. For example, the use of money undermined serfdom and led to the decline of feudalism. Because feudal lords needed money to buy goods, peasants sold their farm products and began paying their lords with money rather than labor.

THE RENAISSANCE AND HUMANISM

The period from the 1300s to the 1500s was a time of great creativity and change in Europe. This period is called the **Renaissance**, which means "rebirth." It was a golden age in the arts, literature, and sciences.

The Renaissance began in Italy in the mid-1300s and then spread northward. The cities of Italy were thriving centers of trade and manufacturing. Merchants in these cities had great wealth and were willing to use it to promote art and education.

New Ways of Thinking

During the Renaissance, Europeans developed a new way of thinking called **humanism**. During the Middle Ages, philosophers and writers had wondered about life after death. Renaissance humanists, on the other hand, were more curious about life in the present. Another feature of this new way of thinking was an emphasis on the achievements of the individual. Instead of religious issues, humanists examined worldly subjects that the ancient Greeks and Romans had studied. They hoped to use ancient learning to increase knowledge about their own times.

Artistic Achievements

The Renaissance produced some of the greatest paintings, sculptures, and architecture in the history of the world. Renaissance architects rejected medieval forms of architecture. They returned to Greek and Roman styles for columns, arches, and domes. Artists were supported by merchants, popes, and princes.

The art of the time reflected humanist concerns. Many paintings still had religious subjects, but others portrayed important contemporary figures. Renaissance art was very realistic. Renaissance artists learned

the rules of perspective—the technique used to give art a three-dimensional effect. These artists also studied human anatomy and often worked from live models, so they could portray the body in amazingly accurate detail. Two of the most famous artists of the Renaissance were Michelangelo and Leonardo da Vinci.

MICHELANGELO Michelangelo was a sculptor, engineer, poet, painter, and architect. He is probably best known for his enormous mural on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel in the Vatican. Michelangelo is also well known for his statue of the biblical character David.

LEONARDO DA VINCI The *Mona Lisa* is Leonardo da Vinci's most famous painting. Leonardo da Vinci was very much interested in human anatomy, and he dissected human corpses to see how muscles and bones worked. His sketches for flying machines and underwater boats were made centuries before the first airplane or submarine was actually built.

NORTHERN ARTISTS In the late 1400s, German artist Albrecht Dürer studied the techniques of Italian masters in Italy. When he returned to his homeland, he helped to spread Italian Renaissance ideas. Dürer's paintings, engravings, and prints portray the religious upheaval

Artists of the Italian Renaissance

Leonardo da Vinci

- Painter, inventor, architect, musician
- Paintings and sketches of flying machines and submarines

Michelangelo

- Sculptor, engineer, poet, painter, architect
- Statue of *David*
- Dome of St. Peter's Church in Rome

Raphael

- Painter
- Student of Michelangelo and Leonardo da Vinci
- Paintings of the *Madonna*, mother of Jesus

Sofonisba Anguissola

- Woman artist
- Painting of *The Artist's Sisters Playing Cards*
- Painter for King Philip II of Spain

of his age. Flemish painters Jan and Hubert van Eyck developed oil paint in the 1400s. In the 1500s, Pieter Bruegel painted lively, vibrant scenes of daily life. Peter Paul Rubens, another Flemish painter, blended the realism of Bruegel with the classical themes and artistic freedom of the Italian Renaissance in the 1600s.

Literary Achievements

The humanist interest in this world was also expressed in the literature of the day. In the late Middle Ages, people had begun to write in the everyday language of ordinary people. Instead of scholarly Greek and Latin, they used Italian, French, English, and other languages.

DANTE Dante Alighieri was an Italian writer who wrote in the years before the Renaissance took hold. Dante wrote about a journey through hell and heaven in his masterpiece, *The Divine Comedy*. Because he wrote in the language of the Italian people, not in Latin, he is seen as a forerunner of the Renaissance.

CERVANTES Spanish writer Miguel de Cervantes shows the effects of the Renaissance as it moved northward. In the early 1600s, he wrote *Don Quixote*. Cervantes expressed Renaissance ideas by poking fun at the traditions of knighthood and chivalry. For example, Don Quixote, an old man who thinks he is a brave knight in battle with a giant, attacks a windmill.

SHAKESPEARE William Shakespeare, writing in England around 1600, is another figure of the northern Renaissance. Shakespeare wrote extensively about human beings and the joys and sorrows of human life.

MACHIAVELLI Niccolò Machiavelli wrote *The Prince* in the early 1500s. In this book he advises rulers on how to gain and maintain power. He tells rulers that they should use whatever methods are necessary to ensure their success. His work is seen today as a realistic picture of the politics of his time.

Impact of the Printing Press

By 1300, papermaking and printing technology had reached Europe from China. The invention of movable type in the 1400s led to Johann Gutenberg's printing of the Bible on his press in Germany in 1456.

The printing press was important for the Renaissance and later intellectual development.

- **Books became more available.** Books became cheaper and easier to make.
- **Literacy increased.** Because books were more readily available, more people learned to read and write.
- **Ideas spread rapidly.** People also had access to new knowledge about such subjects as medicine and geography. Printed Bibles increased the spread of religious ideas.

REFORMATION AND COUNTER-REFORMATION

In the 1500s, great changes occurred in European religious life: the Protestant Reformation and the Counter-Reformation.

Causes of the Reformation

The movement that resulted in the Reformation did not have a simple cause. A number of factors led to its emergence.

- **The Renaissance** Humanism led people to question Church authority. They placed increasing faith in human reason.
- **Strong Monarchs** Strong national monarchs were emerging. Sometimes they increased their own power by supporting reformers against the Church.
- **Problems in the Church** As ordinary people examined the Church, some felt that its leaders were acting more like kings, fighting for power and wealth, than like representatives of God. Others objected to the Church charging increased fees for marriages and baptisms, and selling indulgences, or pardons for sins.

Protestant Reformers

MARTIN LUTHER By the 1500s, many Christians wanted to reform the Church. One such person was the German monk Martin Luther. Disgusted over the sale of indulgences, Martin Luther took action in 1517. He posted his famous **95 Theses**, which were 95 arguments against indulgences, on the door of a church in Wittenberg. This event sparked the **Protestant Reformation**, the period when Europeans broke away from the Catholic Church and formed new Christian churches.

Luther believed that people could reach heaven only through faith in God and that the pope could not grant a pardon for sins. He thought that the Bible was the only source of religious truth. Luther was excommunicated, or excluded from the Roman Catholic Church, for his radical views. The ideas of Luther, however, spread throughout northern Europe and Scandinavia, thanks in part to the printing press. Followers of Luther's beliefs were called Lutherans and—eventually—Protestants because they protested papal authority.

JOHN CALVIN John Calvin was another influential reformer. Born in France, Calvin was trained as a priest. Like Luther, Calvin believed that Christians could reach heaven only through faith in God. Calvin, however, had his own views on the power of God and the nature of human beings. He promoted the idea of predestination, the belief that God had determined before the beginning of time who would gain salvation. Calvin's followers lived strict, disciplined, and frugal lives. Calvinism spread to Germany, France, Scotland, and England.

Many other reformers also emerged. They included John Knox in Scotland and Huldrych Zwingli in Switzerland.

Leaders of the Protestant Reformation

Martin Luther
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Did not believe in sale of indulgences. • Believed Christians reached heaven only through faith in God. • Did not believe that priests had special powers. • Ideas spread to northern Germany and Scandinavia. • Followers later called themselves Protestants.

John Calvin
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Believed Christians reached heaven only through faith in God. • Believed people are born sinners. • Preached predestination. • Ideas spread to Germany, France, Holland, England, and Scotland. • Led a community in Switzerland.

The Counter-Reformation

As the Protestant Reformation continued to spread, a reform movement was also taking place within the Roman Catholic Church. That movement is called the Counter-Reformation, or the Catholic Reformation. The purpose of the Counter-Reformation was to strengthen the Catholic Church as well as to keep Catholics from converting to Protestantism.

THE COUNCIL OF TRENT Pope Paul III called the Council of Trent in 1545 to guide the reform movement. The council, which met on and off for 20 years, reaffirmed traditional Catholic beliefs and worked to end abuses in the Church. It also set up schools to assure that the clergy would be well educated.

IGNATIUS LOYOLA AND THE JESUITS Another strong force in the Counter-Reformation was **Ignatius Loyola**. Loyola founded the Society of Jesus, also called the Jesuits. The Jesuits are a religious order that emphasizes spiritual and moral discipline as well as strict obedience to Catholic authority. Early Jesuits saw themselves as the defenders of the Catholic faith throughout the world. Many Jesuits became advisors to Catholic rulers. Jesuit missionaries spread Catholicism to Asia, Africa, and the Americas.

TERESA OF AVILA Teresa of Avila, a Spanish noblewoman, became a member of the religious order of nuns called the Carmelites. Disturbed by a lack of severity within the order, she withdrew with a few followers for prayer and meditation. Eventually she set up a new convent. The Catholic Church asked Teresa to reorganize and reform Carmelite monasteries and convents throughout Spain. After her death, the Church made her a saint.

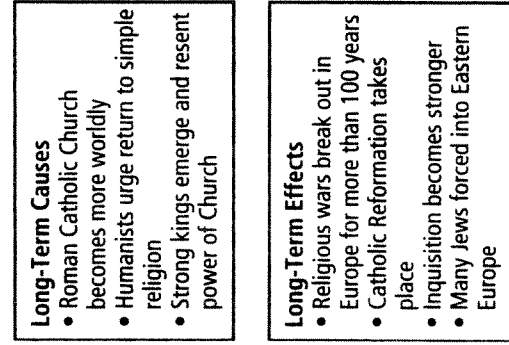
Effects of the Reformation

The Reformation had complex effects. Most obviously, it led to the formation of the Protestant churches. Other effects also occurred over time.

- **Religious and Political Divisions** The Reformation created a loss of religious unity in Western Europe. Political divisions resulted as

- well. Rulers often chose a religion for their nations. While some states remained Catholic, others became Protestant.
- **Religious Conflicts** For more than 100 years after the Reformation, wars sparked in part by religion raged in Europe. In the 1500s, religious civil wars occurred in Germany and France, and Spanish Catholics battled English Protestants. The Thirty Years' War, involving many European states, occurred in the 1600s.
 - **Anti-Semitism** The Reformation brought persecution to several groups, especially the Jews. Over time, restrictions placed on Jews by both Protestants and Catholics increased. For example, in some cities, Jews were forced to live in a separate neighborhood. Some Jews were expelled from their homes; others were murdered.
 - **Witch Hunts** Religious fervor sometimes led people to accuse others of being witches, agents of the devil. Thousands of people, especially women, were put to death for this reason.

The Protestant Reformation



Long-Term Causes

- Roman Catholic Church becomes more worldly
- Humanists urge return to simple religion
- Strong kings emerge and resent power of Church

Long-Term Effects

- Religious wars break out in Europe for more than 100 years
- Catholic Reformation takes place
- Inquisition becomes stronger
- Many Jews forced into Eastern Europe

Short-Term Causes

- Indulgences are sold in Germany
- Martin Luther writes 95 Theses
- Luther translates Bible into German
- Printing press helps spread ideas
- Reformers call for change

Short-Term Effects

- Peasants revolt
- Lutheran, Calvinist, Anglican, and other Protestant churches founded
- Holy Roman emperor weakened

Name: _____

- 1) Which modern unit is most similar to a medieval guild?
 - 1) a government regulatory agency
 - 2) an insurance company
 - 3) an association of manufacturers
 - 4) a bank with international interests
- 2) In Europe during the Middle Ages, increases in trade and commerce resulted in
 - 1) lower living standards for industrial workers
 - 2) development of towns and cities
 - 3) increased political power for the clergy
 - 4) decreased economic rivalry between kings
- 3) Which was most responsible for bringing about the decline of feudalism in Western Europe?
 - 1) weakening of the power of absolute monarchs
 - 2) spread of the Protestant Reformation
 - 3) fall of the Roman Empire
 - 4) revival of trade and commerce
- 4) The Commercial Revolution in western Europe led directly to the
 - 1) development of a socialist economy
 - 2) weakening of the power of the middle class
 - 3) establishment of the guild system
 - 4) expansion of world trade
- 5) Which was a result of the Commercial Revolution?
 - 1) decline in population growth in Europe
 - 2) spread of feudalism throughout western Europe
 - 3) expansion of European influence overseas
 - 4) shift of power from western Europe to eastern Europe
- 6) During the Commercial Revolution, the joint stock company was developed to meet the needs of
 - 1) mercantilism
 - 2) feudalism
 - 3) socialism
 - 4) communism
- 7) Which system developed as a result of the Commercial Revolution in Europe?
 - 1) communism
 - 2) manorialism
 - 3) market economy
 - 4) bartering
- 8) Which was an important result of the Commercial Revolution in Europe?
 - 1) emergence of the peasant class into positions of political and social power
 - 2) domination of European trade by Italian city-states
 - 3) support of free public education
 - 4) rise in the political and economic importance of the middle class
- 9) Which situation contributed most to the beginning of the Renaissance?
 - 1) Europe became increasingly isolated from other regions.
 - 2) A wealthy class that supported the arts emerged.
 - 3) The emphasis on religious uniformity increased.
 - 4) Strong rulers censored new ideas.
- 10) Which characteristic was common to the Golden Age of Greece and the Italian Renaissance?
 - 1) Written constitutions led to the establishment of democratic governments.
 - 2) Political instability led directly to the formation of unified nation-states.
 - 3) A strong military led to national unity.
 - 4) Prosperity led to the creation of many works of art.
- 11) The *greatest* achievements in the arts and sciences have most frequently been found within societies which have
 - 1) remained isolated from other societies
 - 2) not undergone industrialization
 - 3) a high rate of unemployment
 - 4) a relatively wealthy class
- 12) One factor that enabled the Renaissance to flourish in Northern Italy was that the region had
 - 1) a wealthy class that invested in the arts
 - 2) a shrinking middle class
 - 3) limited contact with the Byzantine Empire
 - 4) a socialist form of government
- 13) Which was a significant result of the renewed study of Greek and Roman life during the late medieval period in Europe?
 - 1) development of the Renaissance
 - 2) strengthening of feudalism
 - 3) reemergence of Greek city-states
 - 4) disruption of the trade monopoly held by Italian merchants

- 14) "Europe is waking out of a long, deep sleep... Time was when learning was only found in the religious orders... learning has passed to secular princes and peers."

This quotation *best* describes the

- 1) decline of the Roman Empire
 - 2) Renaissance
 - 3) Crusades
 - 4) rise of Christianity
- 15) Which was a major characteristic of the Renaissance?
- 1) humanism
 - 2) conformity
 - 3) obedience
 - 4) mysticism
- 16) Which societal condition was basic to the development of Greek philosophy and Renaissance art?
- 1) mass education
 - 2) rigid social classes
 - 3) emphasis on individualism
 - 4) religious uniformity
- 17) The humanists of the Renaissance differed from the traditional medieval philosophers in the humanists'
- 1) emphasis on the importance of the individual
 - 2) interest in the spiritual life of people
 - 3) rejection of Christian principles
 - 4) lack of interest in ancient Greek and Roman culture
- 18) European society during the Renaissance differed from European society during the Middle Ages in that during the Renaissance
- 1) the emphasis on individual worth increased
 - 2) the Church was no longer influential
 - 3) art no longer contained religious themes
 - 4) economic activity declined
- 19) The emphasis on individual uniqueness and worth during the European Renaissance is known as
- 1) isolationism
 - 2) manorialism
 - 3) nationalism
 - 4) humanism
- 20) In Europe, a major characteristic of humanism was
- 1) a rejection of ancient civilizations and their cultures
 - 2) a belief in the supremacy of the state in relation to individual rights
 - 3) an emphasis on social control and obedience to national rulers
 - 4) an appreciation for the basic worth of individual achievement

- 21) Which statement most accurately reflects humanism?
- 1) People are born sinners and are incapable of achieving salvation.
 - 2) People are a continuing source of pride and joy to the Creator.
 - 3) People are worthwhile and should develop their potential to the fullest.
 - 4) People are separated from other animals only by their ability to think and speak.
- 22) Which statement is most consistent with the ideas of Renaissance humanism?
- 1) People should seek excellence in all parts of life.
 - 2) God has predetermined the human fate; therefore, people's lives should be dedicated to God's will.
 - 3) Most of humanity is unworthy of study.
 - 4) To find Truth, one should read the Bible and the writings of the early Church fathers.
- 23) The Golden Age of Greece and the Renaissance in Europe were *both* characterized mainly by
- 1) religious revival
 - 2) economic decline
 - 3) artistic and literary achievements
 - 4) social reform and political upheaval
- 24) Which point of view *best* represents the philosophy of the Renaissance?
- 1) The Greek and Roman civilizations are worthy of study.
 - 2) Class distinctions in society should be abolished.
 - 3) Religious doctrines are the only subject of value.
 - 4) The glorification of human beings is sinful.
- 25) Which statement *best* characterizes the Renaissance?
- 1) The Catholic Church banned painting and sculpture because they were considered to be too worldly.
 - 2) Greater emphasis was placed on the development of human potential.
 - 3) The rigid social class system established in medieval times was strengthened.
 - 4) The authority of the Catholic Church was expanded.
- 26) Which statement describes a direct effect of the Renaissance on western Europe?
- 1) Nationalistic movements among the minority ethnic groups in the region declined.
 - 2) Art began to reflect an increased emphasis on religious themes.
 - 3) The feudal system was developed to provide stability in a decentralized political structure.
 - 4) The philosophy of humanism brought about a decrease in the power of the Roman Catholic Church.

- 27) Which feature was typical of Greece during the Golden Age and Italy during the Renaissance?
- 1) racial diversity
 - 2) social equality
 - 3) universal suffrage
 - 4) a questioning spirit
- 28) During the Renaissance, which development contributed most to the Protestant Reformation?
- 1) interest in ancient Greece and Rome
 - 2) attention to realism and detail
 - 3) advances in mathematics and science
 - 4) questioning of traditional authority
- 29) During the Renaissance, the philosophy of humanism emphasized the
- 1) superiority of the philosophy of the medieval period
 - 2) natural sinfulness of the human race
 - 3) value of the individual
 - 4) unquestioned acceptance of religious authority
- 30) Which is a valid conclusion based on a study of European art during the Renaissance in Europe?
- 1) The development of guilds prevented artistic creativity.
 - 2) An economy based on subsistence agriculture encourages artistic development.
 - 3) The presence of a wealthy leisure class contributes to artistic achievement.
 - 4) Emphasis on artistic creativity can discourage a society from pursuing reforms.
- 31) Which statement *best* describes a characteristic of the Renaissance in Europe?
- 1) The political structure was similar to that of the Roman Empire.
 - 2) Creativity in the arts was encouraged.
 - 3) Humanism decreased in importance.
 - 4) The social structure became very rigid.
- 32) A major characteristic of European art during the Renaissance was the
- 1) use of abstract designs
 - 2) introduction of Gothic architecture
 - 3) lifelike portrayal of people and their environment
 - 4) reproduction of prehistoric buildings

- 33) A major difference between medieval artists and Renaissance artists is that Renaissance artists
- 1) rejected the use of religious themes in their work
 - 2) were less interested in developing new techniques and materials
 - 3) tended to concentrate on abstract shapes and forms
 - 4) were more concerned with achieving personal recognition for their work
- 34) Renaissance art is most similar to the art of which other historical period?
- 1) the Victorian Era
 - 2) the early 20th century
 - 3) colonial America
 - 4) ancient Greece and Rome

Questions 35 through 37 refer to the following:

Quotation A: All that is necessary for the triumph of evil is for good men to do nothing.

Quotation B: It is religion, the hope of heaven, and duty tolerable.

Quotation C: The most important thing is to seek the truth, live a full life, and welcome new experiences.

Quotation D: The purpose of life is not to be happy, but to be productive and useful. Do this, and God will reward you by making you prosperous.

- 35) Which quotation *best* reflects the values of the Puritan work ethic?
- 1) *A* 2) *B* 3) *C* 4) *D*
- 36) Which quotation *best* reflects the major ideas of Renaissance humanism?
- 1) *A* 2) *B* 3) *C* 4) *D*
- 37) Which quotation *best* expresses the beliefs of Europeans of the early medieval period?
- 1) *A* 2) *B* 3) *C* 4) *D*
- 38) Which idea about leadership would Niccolo Machiavelli *most* likely support?
- 1) Leaders should do whatever is necessary to achieve their goals.
 - 2) Leaders should listen to the desires of the people.
 - 3) Leaders should fight against discrimination and intolerance.
 - 4) Elected leaders should be fair and good.

- 39) "Christians should be taught that he who gives to a poor man or lends to a needy man does better than if he used the money to buy an indulgence."

Which major movement in European history started with the idea expressed in this statement?

- 1) Industrial Revolution
 - 2) Renaissance
 - 3) Protestant Reformation
 - 4) Commercial Revolution
- 40) The religious diversity in Western Europe is mainly the result of
- 1) the Protestant Reformation
 - 2) World War II
 - 3) the Congress of Vienna
 - 4) the French Revolution
- 41) An immediate result of the Protestant Reformation was the
- 1) strengthening of the political power of the Pope
 - 2) increase in the influence of the Roman Catholic Church
 - 3) breaking of the religious unity of Europe
 - 4) restoration of political unity to western Europe
- 42) The Protestant Reformation represents a turning point in European history because it
- 1) ended religious unity in western Europe
 - 2) allowed religious reformers to escape persecution
 - 3) forced most of Europe's monarchs to become Protestants
 - 4) standardized all religious writings
- 43) In Western Europe, a major immediate effect of the Reformation was a
- 1) decrease in educational opportunities for the middle class
 - 2) renewed domination of the Catholic Church over the German states
 - 3) greater tolerance of religions other than Christianity
 - 4) decline in religious unity and in the power of the Catholic Church
- 44) Which was a major result of the Protestant Reformation in Europe?
- 1) an increase in the power and influence of the clergy
 - 2) a weakening of the political power of the Catholic Church
 - 3) a movement away from strong centralized government
 - 4) an awareness of the artistic achievements of the Italian Renaissance

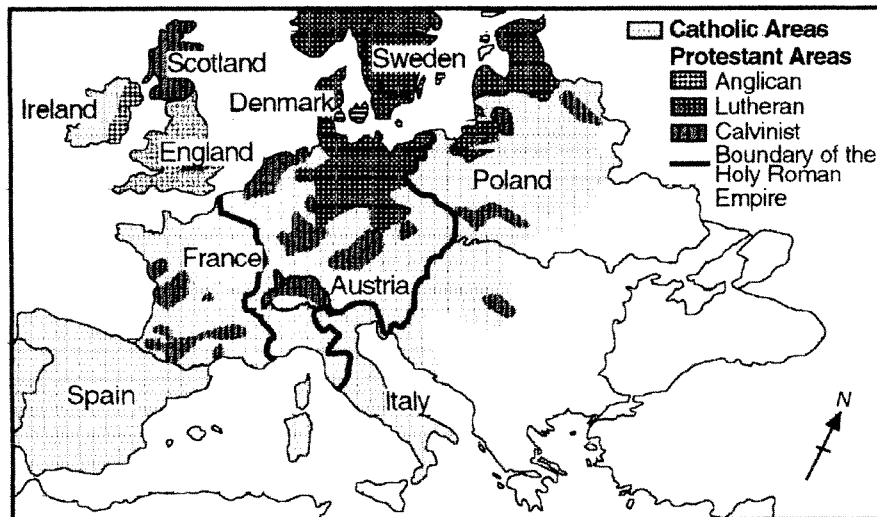
- 45) Which was a result of the Protestant Reformation in Europe?
- 1) Catholic Church leaders refused to make any changes in Church practices.
 - 2) The Catholic Church accepted the dominance of the new Protestant religions in Italy, France, and Germany.
 - 3) Spain became a predominately Protestant nation.
 - 4) The power of the Catholic Church in Europe was weakened.
- 46) Which was a major result of the Reformation?
- 1) Religions teachings were no longer allowed in the universities.
 - 2) The power of the Pope was strengthened.
 - 3) New Christian denominations emerged.
 - 4) The Crusades were organized.
- 47) "There could not have been a Protestant Reformation had there not been a Renaissance first."
- The strongest support for the idea expressed in this quotation is based on the fact that the Renaissance encouraged
- 1) strict observance of Christian doctrine
 - 2) a lack of interest in classical knowledge
 - 3) a questioning spirit
 - 4) rejection of the Bible as a guide to life
- 48) The Renaissance and the Protestant Reformation were similar in that *both* were
- 1) encouraged by the successes of the French Revolution
 - 2) stimulated by a spirit of inquiry
 - 3) supported by the working class
 - 4) limited to Italy, France, and Germany
- 49) The Protestant Reformation and the European Renaissance were similar in that *both*
- 1) supported the return of the Roman Empire
 - 2) were led by the military
 - 3) encouraged people to question tradition
 - 4) discouraged the growth of strong monarchs
- 50) During the Reformation, a major criticism of the medieval Catholic Church was that it
- 1) refused to tolerate opposing ideas about religious practices
 - 2) had too little influence on political leaders
 - 3) lacked authority in governing the church hierarchy
 - 4) failed to collect the proper amount of taxes

- 51) Martin Luther's *Ninety-Five Theses* were a call for
- 1) religious revolt against the German princes
 - 2) crusades to spread Christianity
 - 3) greater Papal authority
 - 4) reforms within the Roman Catholic Church

- 52) When Martin Luther wrote the *Ninety-Five Theses*, his main intent was to
- 1) reform corrupt practices of the clergy
 - 2) create a new and separate form of Christianity
 - 3) enhance his position in the Church
 - 4) end the power of the Church in Europe

- 53) The issues of the sale of indulgences and of the worldly lives of the clergy were addressed by
- 1) Adam Smith in *The Wealth of Nations*
 - 2) Karl Marx in *The Communist Manifesto*
 - 3) Martin Luther in his *Ninety-Five Theses*
 - 4) John Locke in his treatises on government

Questions 54 and 55 refer to the following:



- 54) Which statement about the Holy Roman Empire is supported by the map?
- 1) Protestant influences were strongest in the northern areas of the Holy Roman Empire.
 - 2) The Holy Roman Empire had fewer Protestant areas than the rest of Europe did.
 - 3) Calvinism was dominant throughout the Holy Roman Empire.
 - 4) The religion of the people in the Holy Roman Empire was either Lutheran or Catholic.

- 55) Which title would be the most appropriate for this map?
- 1) "The Catholic Counter-Reformation"
 - 2) "The Fall of the Holy Roman Empire"
 - 3) "European Religious Unity"
 - 4) "The Impact of the Protestant Reformation"

- 56) Which factor helped most to bring about the Protestant Reformation?
- 1) Kings and princes in northern Europe resented the power of the Catholic Church.
 - 2) The exploration of the Americas led to the introduction of new religious ideas.
 - 3) Islam was attracting many converts in western Europe.
 - 4) The Catholic clergy had lost faith in their religion.

- 57) The rapid changes that occurred during the late Middle Ages in Europe had the effect of
- 1) eliminating religion as a form of social control
 - 2) strengthening the power of monarchies
 - 3) expanding the influence of the feudal lords
 - 4) limiting the power of the merchant class

58) Which was the most immediate cause of the rise of national states in Western Europe?

- 1) development of a middle class
- 2) aid given to central governments by the medieval Church
- 3) collapse of the Roman Empire
- 4) growth of democracy

59) Nationalism is most likely to develop in an area that has

- 1) common customs, language, and history
- 2) adequate industry to supply consumer demands
- 3) a moderate climate with rivers for irrigation
- 4) land suited to agriculture